

# THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 17, NO. 4.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1899.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

## Big Sale at the Big Store!

Begins March 16 and keeps  
up during the month.

This is strictly a CASH SALE with no tickets given away.  
Tickets given after sale is over.

We have got in all our spring goods, so you won't  
have to buy old stuff. If you attend this sale you  
will never regret it. We have made a straight 10 per  
cent. cut on everything except groceries. In fact on  
them we will do you a little good. In this sale you  
can buy

**Armour's Best Ham, 7 cts per  
pound**

**Perfectly Fresh Eggs for 13 cts.**

Not by the Case.

We have an elegant line of  
Dress Goods and Shirt Waist Silk.  
All in the slaughter.

L. L. Sheetting for 3 cents in 10 yard pieces.

Standard Prints 3 cents.

Shirt Waists, 25 cents.

A few lots of 2, 3, 4 and 5 dollar shoes, nearly all  
sizes, you can get for

**\$1.00 PER PAIR.**

Goods as Represented or Money Refunded.

**SPAFFORD & COLE.**

### Robbed the Cash Drawer.

The chore boy at the Hiller House  
was not a little surprised upon en-  
tering the saloon annex last Satur-  
day morning, to find the cash regis-  
ter on the floor in the back end of the  
building with nothing in it, and the  
back window open, a break in one of  
the panes of glass showing how en-  
trance had been effected. Five dol-  
lars had been rung up on the register  
to open the drawer and \$12.00 in  
money were taken from the recepta-  
cle, together with a revolver which  
lay in one of the compartments.

The robber or robbers were simply  
after the cash for no liquor or cigars  
were missed by the bar tender.

It was evident that the original  
intention had been to cut a hole in  
the rear door and slip back the bolt,  
for four small holes which looked as  
though they had been made with a  
jack-knife were cut through the panel.  
The police started at work on the  
case at once but have been unable to  
discover the perpetrators.

### Died.

Dorothy, the youngest daughter of  
Mr. and Mrs. M. Langdon, died  
Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock,  
after an illness of five days with  
spinal meningitis, a disease that gen-  
erally terminates fatally. She was  
unconscious most of the time, and so  
did not realize her sufferings.

The little girl was one of a family  
of eight children, and is the first to be  
taken, and her death is most deeply  
felt by the heart stricken parents and  
family. The funeral was held at the  
home Saturday afternoon, Rev. G.  
H. Kemp officiating, and the little  
body was laid away in its last rest-  
ing place amid the tears and sorrows  
of loving relatives and sympathizing  
friends. No words of adequate sym-  
pathy can be offered to those who  
mourn, but the tender sympathies of  
friends and neighbors go out to the  
bereaved ones.

### All in the Same Boat.

A preacher at Iron Mountain re-  
cently stopped in the middle of a  
discourse and picking up a bible,  
said he was going to throw it at a man  
who was unfaithful to his wife. As  
the preacher swung his arm forward,  
every man in the church but one (a  
local man) ducked under the seat.  
—Florence Mining News.

### Roy Berry Writes From Iloilo.

The following extracts were taken  
from a letter received by John Gilli-  
gan from Roy H. Berry:  
On board Newport, Iloilo Harbor,  
Iloilo, Panay, P. I., Jan. 11, 1899.

DEAR FRIEND JOHN:

Your most welcome letter received  
today and was very glad to hear  
from you. There is nothing like get-  
ting letters from your old school-  
mates, especially when you are 13,000  
miles from them and in the army. I  
sides. You will perhaps be surprised  
to receive this letter from the above  
postmark, but so it is in the army.  
Here today and gone tomorrow. As  
you know, I belong to the hospital  
corps and my duty was nursing at  
the convalescent hospital at Melate,  
a suburb of Manila. Christmas night  
about 11 p. m., just after I had fallen  
to sleep, I was aroused and told to  
get ready to go to Iloilo, on the  
Island of Panay (Philippine group)  
as the insurgents and Spaniards were  
having a great deal of trouble, and  
as we were in duty bound, according  
to the peace treaty, to protect the  
Spanish residents, I was detailed, to-  
gether with twenty-nine other Hospi-  
tal Corps men, to go and help take  
care of the wounded or sick should  
there be any fighting. The expedition  
consisted of the 51st Iowa regiment  
on board the transport Pennsylvania,  
the 18th U. S. Regulars on board the  
transport Arizona, one battery of  
6th U. S. Artillery, five men of the  
Signal Corps, thirty Hospital Corps  
men, together with Gen. Miller and  
staff on board the Newport, and the  
U. S. gunboat Baltimore. As we  
took the Australian route from  
Manila here, we were in sight of land  
all the while, and I saw many pleas-  
ant sights and scenery that I never  
dreamed of seeing. We arrived in  
the harbor of Iloilo safely after a  
journey of some thirty hours, and  
found that the insurgents had, after  
two days and two nights of hard  
fighting, driven the Spaniards out of  
the city into the hills. As our forces  
numbered but 250 and that of the  
insurgent army something like 20,000,  
it was deemed advisable not to at-  
tempt a landing until reinforcements  
arrived, or unless the insurgents gave  
in peacefully.

The next day after our arrival the  
insurgent general and a number of  
officers under his command came on  
board the Newport to have a talk  
with General Miller. Of course Gen.  
Miller wanted to land without hav-  
ing any trouble if possible, but the  
insurgent general gave him to under-  
stand that if he wanted the city he  
would have to fight for it. He gave  
as his reason that his army and that  
of the Spanish had not been on  
friendly terms for several years, and  
now that they had driven them out  
of the city it was not their policy to  
turn them over to us. It is a good  
point, sure, but we are going to have  
our possessions or know the reason  
why. We are still on the boats,  
awaiting orders from the War De-  
partment at Washington, as to what  
we are going to do. The other day  
the insurgents sent us word that if  
we attempted to capture the city  
they would set fire to it rather than  
let us within its limits. Yesterday  
they had the nerve to send us word  
that they would let us land provid-  
ing we would leave our arms on the  
boat.

The fort at the entrance of the har-  
bor is of very poor construction and  
would be easy prey for the eight inch  
shells from the Baltimore.

I had a very nice time while in  
Manila and hope to have the same  
here when we land. The 51st Iowa  
band came over on our boat and  
gave us a serenade. While here we  
have been doing a little private work,  
having captured three steam launch-  
es, a water boat and a 100 by 20 foot  
casco. We will need these prizes  
when the appointed time comes for  
more action. O, let it be soon.

Of course guards had to be put up  
on these prizes, and the other evening  
an attempt was made by the three  
natives on board to murder the two  
soldier guards. They succeeded in  
stabbing one of them on the head,  
but the other escaped with only a  
slight wound on his forearm. He  
jumped into the ocean and being too  
good a swimmer for them escaped their  
further assaults. There was great  
excitement on board that evening,  
and should the guard who got the  
scalp wound die the boys are  
very liable to hang the natives.

As I am writing this letter a boat  
can be seen in the distance. I hope it  
is more troops and that by tomorrow  
we will be giving them fits.

Well, I will close as there is no  
more to write about at present. Tell  
all the boys to write and give them  
my best regards.

ROY H. BERRY,  
Iloilo, Panay, P. I.  
Care of Maj. Morris, Hos. Corps.

### Patience Ceased to be a Virtue.

Domestic trouble in the home of  
Herman Schwenk, a farmer living in  
the Germont district, created a diver-  
sion in that neighborhood which re-  
sulted in a round-up in the office of  
the Municipal Judge last Friday  
afternoon. Mrs. Schwenk came into  
town with her raiment torn and face  
disfigured by cuts and bruises, which  
she alleged were inflicted at the hands  
of her father-in-law, August Schwenk,  
seventy years old, who made his  
home with her husband. The old  
gentleman, according to Mrs.  
Schwenk, had become enraged at her  
for some cause, and had endeavored  
to do her great bodily injury with a  
club, and later with an ax. He was  
succeeding fairly well in carrying out  
his intentions when Mrs. Schwenk  
made up her mind that she had taken  
about as much of the treatment as  
she could comfortably stand and re-  
tain her senses. She accordingly  
changed the tactics somewhat by as-  
suming the aggressive as far as she  
was able. She hit the furious old  
gentleman a couple of cracks with a  
stick which caused him to "quiet  
down long enough for her to catch  
up some of her apparel and start for  
assistance. Sheriff Wisner's services  
were secured and armed with a war-  
rant for the old man he started out  
after him. Upon emerging from the  
Judge's office a sorry-looking woe-  
gone form was seen coming up the  
street, and it proved to be the Senior  
Schwenk. He appeared much the  
worse for wear and was a pitiful  
object to look at. His face was  
streaked with blood and he looked  
as though he might have passed  
through much trouble. He was  
taken to the jail and later to the  
county poor farm where he will re-  
main pending his son's arrival.

If you are in money-making mood,  
come here.

BEERS & CO.

### Rhinelanders Secure Second.

When it comes to "taking pictures"  
as they should be taken, and finish-  
ing them up in a manner to command  
respect from experts, the firm name  
of Carl Krueger & Co. very naturally  
comes first to mind. Mr. Krueger  
and his partner, Mr. Andrew Swan,  
have allowed no opportunity to  
escape to better the output of their  
gallery and the photographs which  
are taken there are as fine as any  
turned out in the state to the eye of  
the average citizen. The surprise,  
therefore was not as great as might  
have been, when the announcement  
was given out of the firm's exhibit  
at Milwaukee last week taking sec-  
ond premium at the annual meeting  
of the Wisconsin Photographers' As-  
sociation. Mr. Krueger took down  
the exhibit which was made up of  
twelve cabinet photos with platin-  
um finish. It was placed in Class C, and  
when the judges awarded the prem-  
iums, was given second place.

Two years ago the exhibit made  
commanded sixth place in order of  
merit, and Mr. Krueger considers the  
degree of advancement conferred by  
being given second place in a highly  
gratifying light.

There were 50 photographers in  
attendance at the meeting, which  
was held in the exposition building.  
The public is cordially invited to  
call at the gallery and inspect the  
exhibit which is on display.

We are a satisfactory store because  
we sell you clothing on honor.

BEERS & CO.

### Sudden Death.

The acquaintances of Mr. E. H.  
VanGilder, of Jeffris, who had talked  
with him in Rhineland Friday after-  
noon, were shocked Saturday morn-  
ing to hear that he had suddenly  
passed from this earth the evening  
before.

Mr. VanGilder was bookkeeper  
and general manager of the Jeffris  
Lumber Co.'s store at Jeffris. Ac-  
companied by his daughter he visited  
Rhineland Friday to make some  
necessary purchases, returning to  
Jeffris the same afternoon. Arriving  
at his home, he complained of not  
feeling as well as usual, but went  
about his customary duties. He  
left the house early in the evening,  
and not returning after a reasonable  
time, his daughter asked one of the  
men about the place to go out and  
see if he could find him. The man  
went as requested, and found Mr.  
VanGilder in the closet, sitting with  
his head resting on his hand, dead.  
He immediately went for help and  
the dead man was carried into the  
house. A physician was summoned  
but to no purpose. It is now learned  
that deceased had been afflicted with  
a heart trouble for some time, which  
was the cause of his sudden death.  
The remains were taken to Janes-  
ville Monday for interment.

### Politics Warming Up in the Town of Pelican.

As usual, politics in the Town of  
Pelican began to warm up early, and  
last Saturday about twenty-five  
farmer tax payers met at the court  
house to talk over town affairs, and  
consider who would be the best men  
to run at the spring election for the  
several town offices. After consider-  
ing at some length the way the af-  
fairs of the town had been conducted  
during the past year, those present  
at the meeting decided that the best  
policy to pursue, in the interest of  
the best welfare of the town and all  
interested, was to put up a ticket  
composed of new candidates to a  
man.

J. C. Curran was the man selected  
for candidate for chairman. He has  
served them before, and they all  
know that the town is safe in his  
hands. For sideboard Wm. Preby,  
one of the oldest and most prosper-  
ous farmers of the town, and J. J.  
Lewbold, also a farmer and lumber-  
man, will ask for the support of the  
voters. Louis Haas will be asked to  
make a run for town clerk. Louis is  
a young man and a cripple. He is  
capable of filling with credit any  
office his friends see fit to bestow up-  
on him, and is deserving of the entire  
support of the voters of the town.  
Mr. D. Sullivan is being talked of as a  
possible candidate for treasurer, and  
it is to be hoped that he will receive  
the nomination. Mr. Sullivan is one  
of Oneida county's oldest and most  
respected citizens, and is so well  
known by everybody that it is un-  
necessary for the New North to tell  
how well qualified he is for the place,  
or how safe the funds of the town  
would be in his hands. Everybody  
knows him and has confidence in  
him, and we hope he will be the next  
town treasurer.

It was thought as wise a thing as  
could be done, for the good of the  
residents of the town, was to put  
the duties of assessor in the hands of  
A. Kincaid. Should he receive the  
nomination and be elected, it is safe  
to say that justice will be done to all.

Pay Up and Get a Big Prize. Farm Jour-  
nal Five Years.

By special arrangement made with  
the publishers of the Farm Journal  
we are enabled to offer a 5-year sub-  
scription to that paper to every new  
subscriber who pays for the New  
North one year ahead; and the same  
offer is made to every old subscriber  
who will pay all back dues and one  
year in advance—both papers for the  
price of ours only.

In order to get the Farm Journal  
as a premium for advance payment  
it will be necessary to walk right up  
to the captain's office, for we have  
only a limited number of 5-year  
subscriptions to dispose of. The  
Farm Journal is on solid foundation  
and perfectly trustworthy.

### A Great Crowd and A Good Show.

Beach and Bowers' minstrel secured  
last night the biggest success ever  
accorded a theatrical attraction at  
the opera house in this city. For the  
first time in the history of the house,  
people were turned away, and hun-  
dreds were compelled to stand during  
the entire performance. Beach and  
Bowers are a whole show in them-  
selves, but they have called to their  
assistance an array of talent that  
places their company in the van of  
minstrelsy, as the splendid perfor-  
mance of last night attests. The  
songs, jokes and specialties, fresh and  
crisp, each in turn caught the big  
crowd, and more merriment was  
visible in Parsons last night than  
has been witnessed in many a day—  
Parsons (Kan.) Daily Sun, January  
12. Opera house Tuesday, March 21.

### The Minstrels.

The Omaha Daily Bee of Dec. 16  
says: "Beach & Bowers turned hun-  
dred of people away, the theatre  
being packed to the doors and the  
best pleased audience that ever as-  
sembled together." The Journal of  
Lincoln, Neb., says: "The sign was  
hung out 'Standing Room Only,'  
but the people would not listen to  
such a thing." The Sioux City Jour-  
nal says: "No more refined minstrel  
performance has ever held the boards  
in Sioux City." The Clinton News,  
Ia., says: "A better pleased audience  
never departed from Music Hall." The  
Davenport Gazette says: "It's an  
entertainment worthy of very liberal  
patronage." The Dubuque Herald  
says: "It's putting it mild to say  
brilliant." The Gazette of Green  
Bay, pronounces the company "the  
best that has appeared there." At  
the opera house Tuesday evening,  
March 21.

Our store is the talk of the rich, and  
a blessing to the poor. BEERS & CO.

## AS GENUINE AS A GOLD DOLLAR

are the lines we handle. Our  
clothing is widely known as one  
of the oldest and most reliable  
makes in the country. Quality  
right up to the highest standard  
and a price that makes it most  
satisfactory. Our stock for this  
season is immense and contains  
the most desirable selections in  
Men's, Boys' and Children's ap-  
parel.

### WHERE WILL YOU FIND IT?

We are desirous to give our cus-  
tomers the greatest value for the  
smallest amount of money. We  
are wondering where anyone can  
find so much goodness in any  
other line of suits at our prices.  
They have more style than any  
suit at twice the cost somewhere  
else.

### EVERY TIME

we sell a suit or over coat to a  
person we have not sold to be-  
fore we make a new friend, en-  
thusiastic enough to talk for us  
with his neighbors and friends.  
That's our main reason for ex-  
treme anxiety in making new  
customers this season, that their  
number may multiply consider-  
ably for the next. We are naming  
very interesting prices in our  
various lines—prices that should  
make permanent customers, for  
they give them more style and  
quality than they could find any-  
where else.

### H. LEWIS,

Gray's Old Stand, Rhineland, Wis.

### Death of Mrs. L. M. Bennett.

Mrs. L. M. Bennett died at her  
home on the North Side Friday  
evening. She has been unwell for  
several years, and during the past  
few months had been gradually fall-  
ing, and while her death was looked  
for at any time, it came with a shock  
to those near and dear to her. She  
was a woman much respected by all  
who knew her. A husband and  
several grown up children survive  
her. Short funeral services were held  
from her late home Monday morning,  
and the large number present testified  
in a silent way to the esteem in  
which she was held. Rev. Blake, of  
the Baptist church, of which she was  
a devoted member, officiated. The  
remains were taken to Oconto, the  
former home of the deceased, for  
interment, and were accompanied by  
Mr. Bennett and a daughter.

"Standing room only" would have  
been the order Saturday, were we in  
the show business. BEERS & CO.

### Nursery Stock at Right Prices.

Farmers and others in each local-  
ity who wish to set out plants and  
trees, should club their orders, send  
direct to the nursery, and have all  
shipped in one box, thus getting  
wholesale prices, and dividing up the  
freight charges thus making but a  
few cents to each customer. The  
following prices will be made to those  
ordering in this way:

Apple trees from 6 to 11 cts each.  
Plum trees from 12 to 15 cts each.  
Grape vines from 5 to 7 cts each.  
Currant and gooseberry bushes  
from 4 to 6 cts each.  
Raspberry and blackberry plants  
from 1 to 2 cts each.  
Strawberry plants 25 cts per box.  
Rose bushes from 6 to 15 cts each.  
Other ornamental trees and plants  
from 6 to 20 cts each.

Send for free catalogue of 150 vari-  
eties of fruit and ornamental plants  
and trees. No agents. No commis-  
sions. Instructions for planting and  
care sent each customer. Be sure to  
mention this paper in writing.

ROYSTON NURSERY,

Union Mills, Wis. W. D. ROYSTON, Prop.

## WANTED

## AGENTS!

in every county in

## WISCONSIN

to take orders for fine tailor

made suits and pants.

Complete outfit with full in-  
structions furnished free.

Write for particulars.

THE ALL WOOL TAILORS.  
Chicago, Ill.

**NEW NORTH.**  
REUNELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.  
REUNELANDER, WISCONSIN.

The emperor of Austria has just received a piece of tapestry, representing an allegorical design, that was woven by a new process in a few hours. It is 50 inches square, and represents over 200,000,000 crossings. Three hundred silk threads fill one inch. By the ordinary process the work, including designing—which is not necessary in the new method—would have taken three years.

In Nagasaki, Japan, there is a fireworks maker who manufactures pyrotechnic birds of great size, that, when exploded, sail in a life-like manner through the air and perform many movements exactly like those of living birds. The secret of making these wonderful things has been in the possession of the eldest child of the family of each generation for more than 400 years.

PRINCE SENSILL, a nephew of the prince of Siam, has been placed in a railroad shop in England, where he is learning the principles of mechanics. His elder brother, Prince Boradere, has been for some time in another huge concern learning gunmaking and shipbuilding. The king of Siam is keenly alive to the advantages of such a training, and in this way western ideas are civilizing the east.

The German government is making an experiment in the feeding of artillery horses by feeding them on a patent food. This is composed of fresh blood from the slaughter houses, mixed with sugar refuse and the screenings of barley, wheat and the like. It is claimed that the albumen in the blood, aided by the other two ingredients, makes the new forage very strengthening. As the new production is very cheap, the cost of maintenance will be sensibly decreased.

EVERY Siamese girl who reaches a certain age without marriage is ticketed and labeled and placed in a privileged class, under the special care of the king, who binds himself to find husbands for them all. His method is delightfully simple. A prisoner in any of the Siamese jails may gain his pardon and release by marrying one of the ineligible class. Whether he is already married or not is not of great consequence, for in Siam it is not necessary to draw the line at one wife.

"THERE are two counties in Washington," says Senator Wilson, of that state, "each nearly as large as the state of Massachusetts, and one of them is as great a gold field as South Africa. The camp of the Republic mine will be a city of 10,000 inhabitants in a year and a half. In this wonderful country there are mountains full of gold, and back of the mountains are magnificent agricultural lands. Washington is the place for making money now."

A HANDSOME (Me) woman, Mrs. E. B. Maddocks, has in her possession a sugar bowl which was once the property of Napoleon Bonaparte. It was given to her mother in 1812, when Napoleon was in camp at Strasburg. The bowl is made of earthenware, and is silver-plated, and is considered no less valuable because of a nick in the cover of the bowl, as the story runs that Napoleon was passing it to a friend one day, when he accidentally dropped it on the floor, making the aforesaid nick.

The oldest lighthouse in existence is believed to be that at Cornua, Spain. It was built in the reign of Trajan and reconstructed in 1534. England and France have lighthouses which have been built by the Roman conquerors. The famous Cordovan tower of France, at the mouth of the Gironde, in the bay of Biscay, was completed in 1611, in the reign of Henry IV. After standing 27 years it was still considered to be one of the best lighthouses in the world, although its height has been increased.

The clock at Greenwich, Eng., which records "Greenwich time," used by navigators—and in this country by the railroads, with allowances in differences in longitude—has a dial with three circles. One circle is for seconds, one for minutes, one for hours. It is a 24-hour clock, but does not have the numeral XXIV. The time starts from 0 in all cases—seconds, minutes, hours. Scientists and those who have to mark the lapse of seconds accustom themselves to count "Naught, one, two," and so on. The first second is not completed until 1 is reached.

PEOPLE Cuba bound must remember that, while only one-tenth of the island is under cultivation, there are no large tracts of vacant public lands. Every inch of ground is owned by some individual. Cuba, therefore, offers but small opportunities for "boomers." The opening of Cuba for colonization and investment is not like the opening of Oklahoma, where the first man to drive a stake has a "claim" on a portion of land. Cuba's acres may be cheaply acquired from the present impoverished owners, but nevertheless each acre must be paid for.

WIMMY eight more centuries leap year will have become a relic of the present time. By that time the extra 11 days lost to make up the changes from the old Julian calendar to that of the present day will have been duly accounted for, and the world will run around in just 555 days, and no more. The ladies of the coming century will be forced to devise some other scheme for forcing the unwilling again to take a wife. Nineteen hundred, while one of the even years ending a quartet, will not be a leap year simply because in arranging the dates it was purposely left out.

**HOT CAMPAIGN PLANNED.**  
Gen. Otis Says He Is Now Ready to Push the War Against the Philippine Rebels.

THE OPERATIONS TO BECOME VIGOROUS.

Late dispatches say that Aguinaldo is still defiant, but that the United States forces are ready and anxious to lay down their arms and see for peace.

New York, March 11.—A dispatch to the Journal from Washington says: "Dispatches were received near midnight at the white house from Gen. Otis advising the president of the situation in the Philippine islands and of the plan of his campaign to bring the war to a speedy close. Gen. Otis says that while there is a disposition among a great many of the Filipinos to accept the inevitable and to lay down their arms, Aguinaldo and other leaders are counseling resistance to the end. Gen. Otis thinks that under these circumstances there is nothing to be gained by diplomacy. He counsels the abandonment of such a policy, and says that henceforth he will wage a vigorous, persistent and aggressive campaign until the island of Luzon has been brought into complete subjection to the United States. This policy is to be pursued in all the other islands. The work in the field will be under the direction of Gen. Lawton."

Lawton Reaches Manila.

Manila, March 11.—The remains of Col. W. E. Smith, Maj. E. McConville, Capt. David S. Elliott and Second Lieut. Eugene S. French, who were killed in action, were shipped home Friday by the United States transport Scandia with military honors. The Second Oregon volunteers furnishing the escort through the city.

Maj. Gen. Lawton, who arrived here Friday on board the United States transport Grant from New York on January 19, landed and formally reported to Maj. Gen. Otis, after which he returned on board the Grant. The troops that reached here on board the Grant will be disembarked immediately.

Manila a Naval Base.

New York, March 11.—A special to the Journal from Washington says: "The government has decided to have a great naval station at Manila. It is proposed to build big docks there, together with fully equipped machine shops, so that the largest of our battleships in Asiatic waters may be docked and repaired there in case of necessity without being compelled either to return to San Francisco or to rely upon friendly foreigners, who could assist in times of peace, but whose yards would be closed against us in time of war."

Dewey's Task Not Completed.

Washington, March 11.—The statement can be made on the authority of the detail office of the navy department that Admiral Dewey will not be relieved at Manila until he chooses to make application for such relief. So far he has not given any intimation of a purpose to apply for relief in the immediate future, and from the few declarations he has let fall the department has every reason to believe that he does not contemplate any such action. Consequently there is no foundation for the story that Admiral Schley or any other admiral has been selected to take command of the Asiatic station.

The Advance Begins.

Manila, March 11.—10:50 a. m.—Gen. Wheaton's newly formed divisional brigade advanced at seven o'clock this morning from San Pedro Macati for the purpose of corralling the enemy. It is now moving on Pasig, meeting with slight resistance, as the rebels are in full retreat. A gunboat is clearing the jungle along the river banks which have been carried as far as Guadalupe. The purpose of the move is to clear the country to Laguna de Bay. In all probability the current work will see the beginning of an active campaign on a scale hitherto unknown to the Filipinos. For the last few days there has been unusual activity at headquarters, and there is every indication of a complete reorganization of the entire corps in the near future.

Monument for Winnie Davis.

Richmond, Va., March 10.—The design for the statue to be erected in Hollywood over the grave of Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," has been chosen and approved by Mrs. Davis. The design, which is by Zolner, of New York, is the figure of a sitting angel. It is to be of Italian marble and will be erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Total Death List.

Washington, March 11.—The total number of deaths on account of the Spanish flu was reported to the adjutant general's office between May 1, 1918, and February 28, 1919, as: Killed in action, 229; died of wounds, 125; died of disease, 5,277; total, 5,731.

Two Thousand Drown.

Vancouver, B. C., March 9.—Details of a terrible storm which visited Corea state that 2,000 people were drowned by a tidal wave at Kungnan. At Chemulpo bodies were washed ashore by the score. The bay was strewn with wrecks.

Murder and Suicide.

Chicago, March 11.—In the presence of his children James Medgram killed his wife and committed suicide in this city. Domestic trouble was the cause.

Quiver Mixture.

Clippewa Falls, Wis., March 11.—During a snowstorm here there were sharp flashes of lightning and roaring thunder.

**PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHT.**  
General Increase in Wages of Employees Presages Much Better Times in the Business World.

New York, March 11.—H. G. Day & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "By far the best assurance of good business in the future is found in the general rise of wages. The general advance in wages of cotton mill operatives in most cases ten percent, of iron and steel workers generally ten percent, and in plate and sheet workers from five to ten percent, and of coal miners, in some large districts, about as much, has set a pace which most establishments will follow which have reduced wages in the past years of depression. Those who fail to comprehend that such a change may mean have only to consider that a tenth increase in the wages of all labor would put into the market a new buying demand, in amount about three-quarters of the entire value of exports to all countries except the volume of business done in the United States. For the first full week of March has been about 21 percent greater than in the same week of last year and 60.9 percent greater than in 1912."

"Exports of wheat do not yet fall below last year's, as many have for some months expected, and the Atlantic crop for 1919 is expected to be about 2,500,000 bushels, against 2,300,000 last year, and Pacific exports 5,117,000 bushels, against 4,500,000 last year, with other exports of 47,700 bushels. Western receipts were 1,011,000 bushels, against 2,225,000 for the same week last year, and the output from the country was far to check apprehensions of a shortage of the crop. The price of wheat is about two cents lower for spot, and corn is about one cent lower, with western receipts 4,500,000 bushels, against 5,072,000 last year, while exports have been for the same week 2,357,000 bushels, against 2,827,000 last year."

"Failures for the week have been 10 in the United States, against 20 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 31 last year."

**WAS A HEAVY BLOW.**  
Sad News of His Daughter's Death Broken to Mr. Kipling—He Bears Up Bravely.

New York, March 11.—Unable to keep Mr. Kipling in ignorance of his favorite Josephine's death, the news was broken to him Friday night by Dr. Danham. The blow was a heavy one, but the father bore up bravely. "How long was she ill?" he asked. He was then told as much as the attendants thought wise. Tears stood in the poet's eyes and he murmured half to himself, half aloud: "Poor little Joe." It was thus he always called the little one. The doctors believed it was best to break the news, as the worry and the distrust he seemed to have in all the replies given to his queries about the little one would have probably been more harmful than to let him have the truth.

**COVERED WITH SNOW.**  
Furious Storm in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan Completely Blocks Road Traffic.

Detroit, Mich., March 12.—Nearly all points in the upper peninsula of Michigan report railway traffic completely blocked by snowstorms. A special to the Tribune from Bessemer, Mich., says: "The heaviest snowstorm in the history of the snow belt is prevailing. For 48 hours all trains have been snowed in at different places. All streets are blocked with banks of snow from four to eight feet deep. This with former storms will make a total fall of snow about eight to twelve feet on an average. In some places the drifts are from the top of one roof to the other. Telegraph wires are down and all communications are by private lines."

Welcome News.

Chicago, March 11.—More than 2,000 employees of the roadway department of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad are to be made happy by an increase in pay. Vice President and General Manager Parker, of the company, gave notice Friday that, commencing at once, every section hand and employee of the roadway department on every line of the 3,000 miles of the big system would have his wages advanced from five to ten percent.

Caused Her Death.

Chicago, March 12.—A terrific explosion, probably of gas, under the Washburn avenue sidewalk of A. C. McClurg & Co. tore open late Saturday night 40 feet of the stone paving and blew down a section of the tottering east wall of the burned building. Frank Hewitt, of Cedar Falls, Ia., who was passing along the sidewalk, was killed by the falling debris and three others barely escaped with their lives.

To Withdraw Volunteers.

Washington, March 9.—Under the present plans of the department it is expected that all of the volunteer troops will be withdrawn from Cuba by or before the 1st of May and be replaced by the regular army. The danger of the fever which made that country such an undesirable place of residence during the summer months.

Has No Assets.

New York, March 10.—Neilson Burgess, better known by his stage name of Neil Burgess, the actor and stage manager, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His total liabilities are \$105,000; not all ascertained; no assets, and not even a wardrobe.

Wish to Remain.

Washington, March 12.—Maj. Theodore Sternberg, paymaster of United States volunteers, sends word from Manila that ten percent of the volunteers wish to remain in the island and make homes there.

Man Drowned.

Brest, France, March 9.—News has been received here of the capsizing of a pleasure yacht off the Brittany coast, drowning nine persons, among them five French military officers.

Bank to Liquidate.

Lima, O., March 10.—The American national bank, so mysteriously robbed of over \$150,000 in December last, has decided to go into voluntary liquidation and wind up its existence.

Failed to Elect.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 10.—The joint assembly of the legislature adjourned sine die yesterday without electing a United States senator.

**GOMEZ NO LONGER CHIEF.**  
The Cuban Military Assembly Removes the Veteran General from Command of the Army.

FAMOUS PATRIOT SHEATHES HIS SWORD

Majority of the People Support Him and Denounce the Removal—The General Issues a Statement—The United States Has Never Recognized the Assembly.

Havana, March 12.—The Cuban military assembly, in public session Saturday afternoon, impeached Gen. Maximo Gomez and removed him from his command as general in chief of the Cuban army, the first ballot taken resulting in 26 votes being cast in support of the motion to impeach and remove Gen. Gomez against 4 in opposition. The meeting lasted from two o'clock until seven.

People Denounce the Action.

The assembly is being strongly censured by Cubans on all sides, and there were popular demonstrations Sunday afternoon in favor of the deposed commander in chief, the crowds shouting "Long live Gomez!" and "Death to the assembly!" Gen. Gomez during the day received numerous visitors, all of whom assured him of their affection and loyalty and that the declarations by the assembly, on whatever subject, could not represent even the army, as the elections which gave its members their present positions are really voidable for illegality and political jockeying. There is no doubt that a majority of the people support him as against the assembly. The local press will probably attack the assembly, urging its dissolution as the best thing that can happen, and insisting that there is no reason why the United States authorities may not continue to treat with Gen. Gomez in the matter of the payment to the troops.

Gomez Issues a Statement.

Havana, March 12.—Gen. Maximo Gomez has issued the following statement to the Cuban people and army: "By the use of the supreme faculties with which it is endowed the assembly, representing the army only, has deposed me as commander in chief of the Cuban army which grade it conferred upon me during the last war. As commander in chief I always followed the dictates of my best conscience and the call of great national needs. I endeavored in all circumstances to fulfill my duty. The assembly considers the fact that I do not all in efforts to raise loans, which later would compromise the greatest financial and political interests of Cuba, to be an act of transgression and of want of respect. The primary cause for the action taken against me is my conviction that Cuba should begin the exercise of its own sovereignty, as a republic of union and concord, proclaimed at Monte Cristo and sustained unimpeded on the field of battle, free from all compromise. For the rest, as a sincere man, I confess I thank them, because they relieve me of great political obligations and also have me free to return to my abandoned home, which, during 20 years of continual strife for the good of this country that I love so much, has been my one aspiration. For me, as I am, I did not come to serve this country by helping it to defend its just cause as a mercenary soldier, and consequently, since the oppressive power of Spain has withdrawn from this land and left Cuba in freedom, I have sheathed my sword, thinking I had fulfilled the mission which I had voluntarily imposed upon myself. I am now at rest. I retire contented and satisfied at having done all I could for the benefit of my brothers. Wherever destiny rules that I make my home, there can the Cubans depend upon a friend."

Unhappy American Conference.

Gen. Gomez enjoys the full confidence of the American military authorities, and, although he says he is glad of his new-found liberty, since it will enable him to return home, it is not believed that he will leave Cuba at present. He has always insisted that an active share in distributing the money would fall to him, and there seems no good reason why he cannot continue to act as Gen. Brooke's adviser and helper.

Will Carry Out the Gomez Deal.

Washington, March 12.—This country has never recognized the Cuban assembly as anything more than a voluntary association of certain Cubans, hence its action as to Gen. Gomez will not interfere with the plans of the United States regarding the disbandment and payment of the so-called Cuban army. The arrangement was made with him, and it will be carried out with him. He agreed to disband his troops, and they will be paid on that basis. The United States authorities do not know that such a body as the Cuban assembly exists, and Gomez, being about to lay down his arms, is naturally independent of the assembly and does not hesitate to say so.

Treasure Sent to Cuba.

New York, March 12.—The United States transport Meade sailed Saturday for Havana. She has on board the \$2,000,000 provided by the United States government to pay the Cuban troops. Of the total amount half is in gold and half in silver. There are 200,000 five-dollar gold pieces and of the \$1,500,000 in silver \$1,200,000 is in dollars, \$300,000 in half dollars, \$50,000 in quarters and the balance in smaller coins. The weight of the metal is 45 tons.



GEN. GOMEZ.

**MINOR NEWS ITEMS.**

For the Week Ending March 12. The Kansas legislature has adjourned sine die.

An explosion in a mine at Creede, Col., killed six men.

John Harris, the oldest man in Chicago, died at his home, aged 103 years.

Ex-Congressman Paul C. Edmunds died at his home in Halifax county, Va.

Mrs. Roena Turner died at her home in Ionia, Mich., aged 100 years and four months.

Western stove manufacturers met in Chicago and decided to advance prices ten per cent.

Louis Roessel was hanged at Elizabeth, N. J., for the murder of James C. Pitts, of Summit.

Fire destroyed the Law building in Chicago, causing a loss to business tenants of \$500,000.

Two men were killed and 13 injured in a collision on the Lake Shore road at Westfield, N. Y.

In a prairie fire near Darlington, I. T., a squaw and three Indian children were burned to death.

Mrs. John Smallwood and two children were killed at their home in Clay county, Ky., by a landslide.

George Young, founder of the well-known hotel in Boston which bears his name, died at the age of 51 years.

John Williams, aged 28 years, and his wife, aged 25, were asphyxiated by gas at their home in Philadelphia.

William Noble, a well-known builder in New York, filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$1,027,160.

John Franklin was hanged at Glasgow, Ky., for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Howles.

John Charlton (colored) was hanged in Savannah, Ga., for the murder of Harry Melrod on September 9 last.

John Fount Tillman, register of the treasury under Cleveland, died at his home near Shelbyville, Tenn., aged 50 years.

Madison Copus, aged 45, a farmer residing near Lucas, O., killed his wife and himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

No fewer than 200 persons perished in a hurricane that has just swept the northeast coast of Queensland, Australia.

Frank N. Sheldon, on trial at Auburn, N. Y., a second time for the murder of his wife, committed suicide in the jail.

Engineer George Dean and Fireman Daniel Kennedy were killed in a collision between freight trains near Nantucket, Conn.

The American Missionary association, with headquarters in New York, has voted to establish Christian schools in Porto Rico.

Carl Pethke, who last August murdered Rev. Samuel Breckwell at Highwood, Ill., pleaded guilty and was given a life sentence.

"Arbor day" in Cuba was inaugurated at Santiago by the planting of a "liberty tree," a royal palm, in the Plaza Bolivar, by Mayor Bacardi.

Fifty masked men rode into Missouri City, Mo., visited the homes of seven men and gave each 40 lashes. The victims were accused of petty crimes.

The immense milling plant owned and operated by the Cummer Lumber company was destroyed by fire in Jacksonville, Fla., the loss being \$600,000.

Michigan Democrats.

Kalamazoo, Mich., March 9.—In convention yesterday democrats nominated Thomas E. Barkworth, of Jackson, for justice of the supreme court, and Edward F. Legendre, of Calumet, and Stanley E. Parkhill, of Oshtemo, for regents of the state university. The resolutions endorse the Chicago platform of 1900, denounce trusts, favor an income tax, oppose a large standing army, and support William J. Bryan for president in 1920.

Can Retain Volunteers.

Washington, March 11.—According to the latest official interpretation of the new army law all volunteers now in the service enlisted under the law of April last may be retained in the service until peace with Spain is formally proclaimed, whether or not the 25,000 additional volunteers authorized by the new law are enlisted.

Three Men Killed.

Lincoln, Neb., March 12.—A blinding storm of snow and wind was the cause of a bad collision on the Burlington road about two miles west of Lincoln at six o'clock Saturday evening. The accident resulted in the death of three trainmen and the injury of four others.

Went on the Block.

Halifax, N. S., March 12.—The new Allen line steamer Castilian, from Portland, Me., for Halifax, went ashore at Gannet rock light, near Yarmouth, but the passengers and crew were saved. The vessel was valued at \$150,000 and the cargo at \$120,000.

Sentence Suspended.

Albany, N. Y., March 11.—In view of the recommendation of mercy by the jury, Judge Gregory has suspended sentence on Mrs. Cody, found guilty of attempting to blackmail the heirs of the late Jay Gould.

Death of a Congressman.

Omaha, Neb., March 12.—Congressman W. L. Greene, of the Sixth Nebraska district, died suddenly of heart failure in the Burlington station in this city at seven o'clock Saturday evening.

Brewer Passes Away.

Chicago, March 12.—John S. Cooke, president of the Cooke Brewing company, and well known among liquor dealers throughout the west, died of heart failure, aged 61.

Death of Capt. Phillips.

New York, March 12.—Capt. Morton Levy Phillips, commander of the United States revenue cutter Rootwell, died Sunday at Newberne, N. C., of the grippe, aged 61 years.

**"Out of Sight Out of Mind."**

In other months we forget the harsh winds of Spring. But they have their use, as some say, to blow out the bad air accumulated after Winter storms and Spring thaws. There is far more important accumulation of badness in the veins and arteries of humanity, which needs Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great Spring Medicine clarifies the blood as nothing else can. It cures scrofula, kidney disease, liver troubles, rheumatism and kindred ailments. Thus it gives perfect health, strength and appetite for months to come.

Kidneys—My kidneys troubled me, and on advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gave prompt relief, better appetite, my sleep is refreshing. It cured my wife also." MICHAEL DORR, 2475 Denny Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

Dyspepsia—Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years with dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. B. BARROW, Main Street, Auburn, Me.

Hip Disease—Five running sores on my hip caused me to use crutches. Was confined to bed every winter. Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my life, as it cured me perfectly. Am strong and well." ARTHUR ROBERT, 49 Fourth St., Fall River, Mass.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure Constipation, the non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**LOST FAITH IN HIS TAILOR.**

A Gentleman from the Old School Whose Clothes Were a Trifle Too Loud.

Col. Taylor is a staid old West side citizen who has made a fortune in land. He is an aristocrat of the old southern school, courtly and impressive. His collars are made in the fashion of 50 years ago, and his neckties the same. Withal the colored is what New Englanders call "a bit near." He has a modest, respectable black of remarkable pattern and fit. But they suit the colonel. One day last week he walked over to visit his daughter living on Prairie avenue.

"What makes you look at me so seriously?" he asked, presently, guiltily self-conscious.

"Nothing, daughter, nothing. I—I have on a new suit of clothes."

Sure enough, the colonel had on a new suit of clothes. The effect was gorgeous and startling. The trousers were a loud check, very tight and a trifle short. The coat was a short blue frock, mottled with dark red. He wore a cheap red tie. The ludicrousness of the situation finally overcame the daughter's gravity, and she laughed until she cried.

"In heaven's name, father, where did you get those clothes?" she asked, at last.

"Warts made them. He—he said checks were stylish, and the cloth came cheap, and I—I said I wasn't particular, you know; never am."

The mild and dignified old gentleman had transformed himself into a comic valentine without knowing it. His faith in Warts is now somewhat shaken, and he has donned an old suit.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

**Private Butler.**

I am reminded of an incident on one of the Atlantic steamers which took place not so long ago, and in which a married member of a family to whom it is not necessary to allude was a party. The husband and wife appeared at all meals, flanked on either side by a large dish of butter.

As it was an English ship and butter was not served at any of the meals, some Americans who were neighbors were delighted to see that the hor d'oeuvre had at last a place on the table. They helped themselves bountifully at luncheon.

At dinner they were surprised to see little sticks stuck in the middle of the mound of butter with a pastoral card attached.

The card read: "Private Butler. Keep Off the Grass."

It is needless to say that the hint was taken.—N. Y. Journal.

Some people are constantly so busy that you can't get them to do anything they ought to do.—Washington Democrat.

People who talk most about others' selfishness are frequently the worst.—Washington (La.) Democrat.

**An Excellent Combination.**

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly, and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.  
For sale by all Druggists.—Price 50c per bottle.



# THE NATIONAL EXPENSES.

Chairman Cannon Gives Extended Report of the Labors of the Fifty-Fifth Congress.

ANNOUNCES THE TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS

They Amount to \$1,500,000,000 and \$700,000,000 in Contracts—The War with Spain Cost \$480,000,000—Division of the Excess—Success of War Revenue.

Washington, March 11.—Availing himself of the privilege accorded by the house of representatives previous to adjournment, Chairman Cannon, of the committee on appropriations, has prepared for the Congressional Record a more extended statement of the appropriations made by the Fifty-fifth congress than he made the day after adjournment. He places the total appropriations for the entire congress at \$1,500,000,000 and the appropriations authorized for future congresses under the continuing contract system for battleships, river and harbor improvements and public buildings at \$700,000,000. The total appropriations made at the last session Mr. Cannon places at \$673,658,400, showing an apparent reduction of \$826,341,600 below the appropriation of the preceding session. Of the total appropriations for the congress he says that the sum of \$480,000,000 is directly chargeable to the war with Spain. He thus shows that the ordinary expenditures for the two years covered by the congress were \$1,019,558,400, and this sum exceeds the total appropriation of the Fifty-fourth congress by \$29,716,638.

## Division of the Excess.

This excess is accounted for as follows: For payment of pensions, \$2,525,200; for the postal service, to meet increased demands of commerce, \$16,619,551; for river and harbor improvements, \$2,401,123; for constructing new ships, \$6,000,000; for beginning the work of the twelfth census, \$1,000,000; for the Paris exposition, \$1,210,000; for new public buildings, \$5,000,000; for payment of judgments against the government under the Bowman act and for the French spoliation claims, \$3,100,761; total, \$40,257,516.

## Success of War Revenue.

"In addition, without taking time to discuss in detail the causes that led thereto, congress declared war against Spain, and the prompt and decisive successes of the army and navy upon land and sea have never been equaled anywhere in history. The great expenditures rendered necessary by the war required the enactment of additional revenue legislation, and that legislation is now bringing into our treasury an additional \$100,000,000 per annum. The vast increase of the navy and the creation of an army of 250,000, together with the increase of taxation, have not in any appreciable degree checked our industrial advance, which began coincidentally with the beginning of the present administration and the Fifty-fifth congress."

## Will Not Shirk Duty.

In conclusion, Mr. Cannon declines to enter upon the present discussion of future legislation, saying: "I prefer rather to await the logic of events and the full information that will doubtless come, as I hope, between now and the organization in December next of the newly elected congress. But I venture the assertion and prediction that the United States could not if they would, and would not if they could, part with the territories acquired from Spain by the treaty of peace or shirk their duties and responsibilities touching them."

## Gen. Miller to Retire.

Washington, March 10.—A change in command of the United States forces at Manila will occur on March 27, resulting from the retirement of Gen. Marcus Miller, who, on that date, reaches the age limit of 64 years. He will be succeeded in the natural order of promotion by Col. Thomas M. Anderson, who now ranks as a brigadier general of volunteers.

## Talmage Resigns.

Washington, March 10.—Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, who for nearly four years has been the pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, has resigned. It is his intention to continue his residence in this city and he will devote most of his time to literary pursuits.

## Peace Conference.

The Hague, March 10.—The peace conference, otherwise the congress of representatives of the powers, called by the czar to discuss the possibility of taking steps towards a general disarmament, will meet here on May 13.

## Regiments of Native.

Washington, March 11.—For the purpose of experiment the administration has determined to enlist some native troops in Cuba and the Philippines, and perhaps in Porto Rico.

## Says They Are Hypocrites.

New York, March 11.—Bishop Potter, of the Episcopal church, in an interview here said that prohibitionists were hypocrites and likened them to scoundrels and pharisees of old.

## A Woman Hanged.

St. Scholastique, Que., March 11.—Mrs. Cordelia Poirier and Samuel Poirier were hanged here for the murder of Isidore Poirier, the woman's husband.

## Ten Gens Drown.

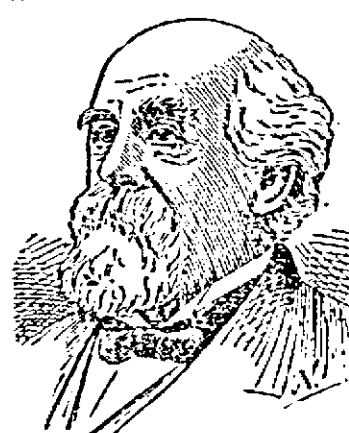
Norfolk, Va., March 9.—The tug Bowen went down in a storm off the Island, and 12 men were drowned.

## ELECTED TO THE SENATE.

Monroe L. Hayward Given the Unenvied Honor by the Nebraska Legislature.

Lincoln, Neb., March 9.—In joint session Wednesday M. L. Hayward was elected United States senator to succeed William V. Allen. He received 74 votes, the solid republican membership with the exception of one, absent on account of sickness. Allen received 53, the full fusion strength.

(Monroe Leland Hayward, nominated by the republican caucus for United States senator to succeed William V. Allen, was born in Willsboro, Essex county, N. Y., December 21, 1839. His ancestors came to this country before the revolution. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Twenty-second New York Infantry, and was afterwards transferred to the Fifth cavalry. He was discharged in December, 1862, owing to disability arising from sickness. On returning home he entered Ford Hallward college institute, where he completed his education. His father had moved to Wisconsin, and young Hayward followed. He studied law at Whitewater, and came to Nebraska in 1877, settling at Nebraska City, where he has resided ever since, and practiced his profession. He never held any office except that of member of the state constitutional convention in 1875, and a short term on the bench in 1876, when he filled out the remainder of a term by appointment from the governor. He was the republican candidate for governor last fall, cutting the fusion majority down from 18,000 to 2,000. He has a wife, one daughter and two sons, one of whom, Edwin P., is a surgeon in the United States army, and William H. is a lawyer, and was captain in the Second Nebraska regiment during the war. He has accumulated a comfortable fortune.)



M. L. HAYWARD.

WORK OF A CYCLONE.  
Many Houses Wrecked and Four Hundred People Left Homeless in Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma City, O. T., March 3.—A cyclone struck this city and left 400 people homeless. The city is in ruins, the streets are strewn with the remains of demolished homes and uprooted trees, while scores of people are suffering from bodily injuries.

Roofs of houses were lifted and carried long distances out into the fields. Walls were blown out in some instances, and in others crushed in. Buildings were twisted from their foundations, while trees, telegraph poles and fencing were scattered everywhere. Nearly 100 houses were destroyed and twice that number more or less damaged.

## A BANK PLUNDERED.

Raiders Secure a Large Sum from an Institution at Amherst, Wis.

Milwaukee, March 11.—A Journal special from Waupaca, Wis., says that robbers effected an entrance into the bank of Amherst Friday and blew open the safe. L. A. Pomeroy, cashier of the bank, estimates the cash taken at about \$5,270. Notes and other commercial paper were scattered about the floor of the vault, and the bank will probably not lose anything except the specie. The bank is capitalized at \$25,000. A reward of \$500 is offered for the capture of the robbers.

## Hawaii's Imports.

Washington, March 10.—A report of the British foreign office, which has been transmitted to the state department, shows that the total imports into the Hawaiian islands for the first nine months of 1899 were \$7,269,250, against \$5,950,257 for the same period in 1897. The revenue for the year from import duties and port charges is said to be over \$500,000.

## THE MARKETS.

New York, March 12.	
LIVE STOCK—Steers	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hogs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sheep	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
FLOUR—No. 1 Superfine	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
CHEESE—White	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
EGGS	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hogs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sheep	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
FLOUR—No. 1 Superfine	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
CHEESE—White	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
EGGS	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hogs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sheep	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
FLOUR—No. 1 Superfine	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
CHEESE—White	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
EGGS	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hogs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sheep	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
FLOUR—No. 1 Superfine	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
CHEESE—White	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
EGGS	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hogs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sheep	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
FLOUR—No. 1 Superfine	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
CHEESE—White	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
EGGS	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Choice Steers	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hogs	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Sheep	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
FLOUR—No. 1 Superfine	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
CHEESE—White	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
EGGS	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2

## WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Little Damage Done.  
Prof. W. A. Henry, dean of the College of Agriculture of the university in Madison, says that the recent cold snap did little damage to fruits and vegetables in Wisconsin. Winter wheat is perhaps the most injured crop, though the previous unfavorable weather killed a major portion of it. Thousands of bushels of potatoes and other vegetables in pits were frozen. On the whole, it is not thought that the recent severely cold weather will detrimentally affect the coming season's crops.

## Valuable Discovery.

Prof. H. W. Wood, of the University of Wisconsin, the originator of the electrical thaw process, has a new method of photographing in natural color. Prof. Wood reproduces the colors by diffraction, a method hitherto unknown. The pictures are on glass and are not only colorless, but almost invisible when viewed in ordinary light, but when placed in a viewing apparatus, consisting of a convex lens on a light frame, show the colors of nature with great brilliancy.

## Largest in United States.

The Shattuck & Babcock company is having plans made for adding another paper machine to their plant in De Pere. The addition will require new buildings and extensive alterations with much new machinery, and the addition will make this mill far exceed in capacity any mill in the United States given exclusively to the manufacture of wrapping papers.

## Dismissed from the Army.

Lieut. James R. Everitt, Fourth Wisconsin volunteer infantry, has been dismissed the service of the United States by the secretary of war. He has been absent without leave since January 10, having been reported as a deserter and as criminally negligent in his administration of public business committed to his charge.

## A New Asylum.

The board of supervisors of Trempealeau county has appointed a committee of seven members to purchase a site and proceed to build and equip an insane asylum and county poorhouse and farm. The committee is authorized to borrow \$50,000 from the trust funds of the state.

## Days on Island.

John Stevens, a Neenah millionaire, has purchased Blackbird island, a small island in Lake Winnebago, between Oshkosh and Neenah. The island will be used for hunting and fishing purposes. Mr. Stevens purchased the property from the state.

## Accused of Murder.

Mrs. Nella Eggett was arrested in the town of Eaton and placed in jail at Neillsville, charged with the murder of her husband, John Eggett, by giving him poison. It is said that Mr. Eggett was the woman's third husband, all of whom are dead.

## Troops Are Home.

All the companies of the Fourth regiment, Wisconsin volunteers, are now at home. They were raised in Milwaukee, Wausau, Waubesa, Green Bay and Stevens Point, Stouten, Merrill, Platteville and Virgo.

## The News Condensed.

The annual reunion of the Iron brigade will be held in Racine on September 11.

The marriage of Charles A. Fuller, of Elroy, to Miss Anna Onager, of DeBello, has just been made public, the event having taken place January 14 at Hillsboro.

Joseph Miller, a Menasha barber, claims to be the possessor of a razor said to have been the property of Washington's father.

Judge O'Neill granted a divorce in Eau Claire to Mrs. Carl Felker, wife of Carl Felker, of Oshkosh, on the ground of cruel treatment.

The county board has decided to erect a new jail at Oshkosh at a cost of \$20,000.

At the annual meeting of the Eau Claire County Agricultural society in Augusta William Leidger was elected president; Charles Williams, secretary; F. L. Clarke, assistant secretary, and W. O. Victory, director.

The Oconomowoc common council decided in favor of bonding the city in the sum of \$12,000 for the building of waterworks.

The department of philanthropy and reform of the Woman's club in Eau Claire has decided to open a "rest room" for farmers' wives.

Louis Runkel, aged 70, one of the German-American pioneers of La Crosse, died of cancer.

The Williamson & Libby Lumber company in Oshkosh has given notice of a ten per cent. advance in wages to all its men who have been receiving less than \$1.50 per day.

The annual fair of the Ozaukee County Agricultural society will be held in Cedarburg September 25, 26 and 27.

Benjamin Plummer, while standing at the bar in a saloon at Bloomer drinking and eating dried venison, was choked to death, a piece of venison lodging in his throat. He leaves a wife and nine children.

Plans are under way for the establishment of a Fourth national bank in Green Bay.

Bert Montero, while escaping from Chippewa Falls after committing a burglary, stole a hand car. Before getting out of town he collided with a Wisconsin Central limited train and was ground to pieces.

Joseph Hackett, a young man well known in bicycle circles, lost all the fingers of one hand and three of the other in a planing machine in Deloit.

John Ducovan, the oldest resident of Oconto county, died in Oconto at the age of 97 years.

## WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

A Daily Summary of the Proceedings That Take Place in the Senate and Assembly.

Madison, Wis., March 7.—The senate held a session last night to pass a bill, and offered an amendment to Mr. True's bill providing that five days must elapse after the license is secured before the marriage can take place.

Madison, Wis., March 8.—In the senate word was received from the assembly of the defeat of the bill authorizing the purchase of all the lands of the third and fourth class to change the boundaries of wards. A bill appropriating \$100,000 in two annual payments to the Wisconsin Firemen's association, was concurred in. In the assembly a petition was presented from residents of Kenosha, urging the passage of the bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within 20 feet of a church or schoolhouse. A bill providing a contingent fund of \$5000 for the prevention of cholera and other contagious diseases was ordered to a third reading.

Madison, Wis., March 8.—Bills have been passed in the senate changing the name of the state historical society to the free library commission; relating to the qualifications of teachers; appropriating \$1000 to the Wisconsin State Firemen's association. In the assembly bills have been favorably reported relating to notices by county clerks; to repeal the law providing for the election of judges in Wisconsin; relating to the examination of persons alleged to be insane.

Madison, Wis., March 10.—In the senate the committee on education introduced a bill drawn in accordance with the suggestions in the governor's message appropriating \$2000 for the completion and equipment of the state historical society building. Bills have been favorably reported relating to the organization and maintenance of parks and boulevards; relating to corporations; relating to the taxation of personal property; relating to the organization of the board of regents; in the assembly bills have been passed authorizing trustees to authorize the transfer of money from the trust funds to the general fund; relating to the organization of a board of regents; relating to the sale of certain state lands; relating to the excise and sale of intoxicating liquors; appropriating \$1000 for a bronze badge and silver service for the battleship Wisconsin; relating to life insurance companies; relating to the organization of a board of regents; relating to the sale of certain state lands; relating to the excise and sale of intoxicating liquors; appropriating \$1000 for a bronze badge and silver service for the battleship Wisconsin; relating to life insurance companies; relating to the organization of a board of regents; relating to the sale of certain state lands; 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# THE STORY TELLER

## Thirty Pieces of Silver

The Story of a Man in the Highway  
By Louise Bates Edwards

TWO travelers in sober apparel, and riding sleek, well-fed nags, were the only wayfarers on the road, as far as the eye could reach. Without them, the weird loneliness of the November landscape would have missed its last touch of desolation; for the dripping, gray-green sedges, intersected with sulky little streams, and ditches, which looked like faded program ribbons with frayed edges, the sudden road with its deep rut forming brownish-gray pools, and the leaden-gray sky, against which the leafless branches of the one pollard willow were extended—as though imploring respite from further rain—all blended themselves into a somber background that was wholly harmonious.

Only as the two horses, heavy with mud, laboriously climbed the steep, slippery hill, did the entrance of human beings bring the element of unrest into the scene.

"You climb cautiously, sir," observed the younger to the elder man, with a slight smile. Their difference in age could be that of a year or two.

The older traveler, a clean-shaven, firm-jawed man, of unmistakably Scotch physiognomy, replied calmly: "I am afraid."

The other—his name was Fitzroy—suddenly reined in his horse. His companion answered the amazed question in his eyes.

"Of falling—have a care, sir, or you will do it yourself. The mud is slippery; my horse carries a heavy load, and I have no mind for riding into town with torn cloak or bespattered person."

"You are wise, sir," said Fitzroy. "The merciful man is merciful to his beast, his person and his garments. I have been long years since I valued any of these, and, therefore, as you perceive, noticing the other man's scrutiny, 'I have had many a fall in the mire.'"

"But! As to that, we are both mired. 'Tis these pestiferous roads after the rains. The stable-boys at the Golden Goblet shall scrape off some of it, when we have dined."

Again Fitzroy's horse reared back sharply, and again amazement stared from his eyes. "The Golden Goblet? You are bound to dine there? Then our ways part, sir; though I am loath to leave pleasant company."

"But how now?" in astonishment equally blank. "Where else should we dine, save at the inn? Pardon me, sir; but your behavior is certainly most strange."

A dull red had risen in Fitzroy's cheeks. He gazed at the ground without answer.

"If 'tis a matter of money—" began the other, in an altered tone.

"Ay, sir; you have touched the point. Poverty is not a vice, is it? or it could not so readily shame us. My pockets are empty, and I have counted on the charity of some good cottage creature for a cup of milk and some bread and cheese."

"Pray be my guest at the inn," said the other man, with formal civility. He was apparently as cautious of over-demonstration toward a chance acquaintance as of climbing slippery hills, but waxed more insistent at Fitzroy's violent demer: "But wherefore not?"

"Sir, you are most kind. But I would go with an empty stomach rather than dine at the Golden Goblet. I have an ancient grudge—"

"But I thought," cried his fellow-traveler, "you were strange in these parts? You said as much when we fell in with each other this morning, and you prayed me to point you the road to Durkham."

"But doth a road run one way only?" Fitzroy asked, a sudden sparkle of mirth in his eyes, as quickly extinguished. "As I remember the Golden Goblet, it stands at a crossing, and some approach it from the east, some from the west. Nay, sir—I have not yet learned your name. I cannot and will not enter that inn, and it is spending breath to ask me wherefore. Perchance the landlord hath cheated me—or I have cheated the landlord; perchance I happened to kiss the barmaid. Sir, I am sorry, but I will not go. I see a cottage in the distance; I am confident the good dame there will give us food, and even a night's lodging."

"Why, how know you that there is a dame, and that her hospitality is so free?"

"I do not know," said Fitzroy, with a slight contraction of the brows. "I can clearly see, however, you fear to trust yourself in the company of a man who acknowledges himself penniless, even though—with a faintly contemptuous glance at the other man's holsters—"you carry arms and he does not. You are right, sir; the country is lonely, there are rumors of highwaymen, and you never saw me before this morning. Let us part ways—you to your inn, and I to my good dame, or master, or whomever I may find. Good day, sir."

Good Duncan McDougall, Kirk officer of Ballantyne Parish, and eldest of Scots, thoughtfully watched him spur his horse up another of the steep, muddy little hills, with the stumbling haste of an angry schoolboy. Society on the road was pleasant—but perchance a dangerous pleasure, when you know not with whom you were riding, and when your saddle-bags held forty pounds Scots, in good gold, to buy a set of communion silver for the Ballantyne Kirk. He had a trust, a reputa-

tion, a life to guard. Yet—"Tush! could the fellow blush like Kitty herself, and yet harbor evil designs?" At a rude table in the little hotel up the road Fitzroy sat glowering over the extremely frugal fare brought him by an old woman, grunted of face and knotted of figure, to whose cackle he paid no attention. "I've naught in my purse to pay for this," he dug out finally, "nor in my saddle-bags, either. The woman chuckled without glee. "Yet there was a gentleman came part way with you," she observed. "Look! he climbs the hill now."

"And he travels armed," said Fitzroy, moodily. "My pistol dropped yesterday from a broken holster while I forded a stream. How do I know he carries aught worth killing a man for?"

"By his traveling armed," conceitedly. "Tut, Mr. Fitzroy! do you conceive, sir, that because luck has hitherto been with you in sending you cowards and unarmed travelers, who would willingly give up their purses to save their skins, it will be so always? Truly, sir, you speak like—"

"A coward," said Fitzroy. "I am not one, but—his face clearing a little—"he who comes kith or a coward, and I may get off without bloodshed. In faith, I was born a gentleman, and even in battle, where a man may kill and not hang for it, there would always come an uneasy voice between me and my sword, that would sound like a cry of reproach from my mother or sister. Yet I have not seen either of them since I was a lad of twenty. How, now, sir! starting up as the shadow of a man fell across the doorway. "You have changed your mind?"

"I come to crave your pardon, sir," said Duncan McDougall, gravely. "And to eat supper with you, if this good woman hath aught to give us. Pardon my suspicions, and give me your company for the rest of the road, for, in truth, I am afraid of its loneliness."

He stood up rigidly, while Fitzroy opened his eyes in unfeigned surprise, and loudly recited a long Presbyterian grace, before he would take the seat indicated for him.

"A man of religion!" exclaimed Fitzroy. He had not intended to say it aloud; but the performance of so distinctly devotional an act in the presence of a stranger was as astounding to him as it was unremarkable to the Scotsman, who complacently replied, his mouth full of bread and cheese: "Officer of Ballantyne Kirk, and a man of peace toward all."

"Yet you travel armed," suggested Fitzroy, doubtfully.

"A commendable means of securing peace, is it not, sir? I hear over-much of these so-called 'gentlemen of the road,' who kill a man in haste and discover his poverty at leisure, to have a mind to ride unprotected when I am traveling alone."

"Have you ever heard," asked Fitzroy, carelessly, "of one they call the Irish Paddy, who hath been making himself somewhat officious in these parts?" The Scotsman shook his head. The slow-crawling twilight hid the slow-crawling red in Fitzroy's face, as he said, lightly:

"Oh, well, these gentry practice for gain, rather than fame, so 'tis not surprising you should not have heard of him yet. Besides, he hath so far kept his hands clean of blood, they say, which saves a man a deal of notice. But may I ask, sir, why 'tis you appear to grudge these poor fellows the name of gentleman, to which many of them, by birth at least, are entitled?"

"Because—the speaker's utterance was still rendered indistinct by vigorous mastication, while Fitzroy sat and unchappily eyed his food—"being, by birth at least, personally disqualified for that title, I, an honest man, begrudge it to a set of cowardly thieves. 'Twas a long time since most of them were born, and I hold that their patent of gentility hath expired. After all, 'tis but a bit of Judas-work, betraying their harmless fellows for a few filthy coins. Pahl! I am a farmer and work in the dirt all day, but I would not touch such money."

"Hold, sir!" said Fitzroy, impetuously, while the old woman frowned in the background. "You are harsh, methinks. I, too, am honest, yet I have the poor man's sympathy for him who feels the world owes him a living and the right to collect it."

"And I," disputed McDougall, "have the poor man's sympathy for those who, having by hard labor collected it, desire to keep it. 'Tis natural, is it not?"

"You argue well, sir; yet there is something to say for highwaymen sometimes. Take the case of him I just spoke of, the Irishman they call 'Paddy of the Roads.' 'Tis not a man I admire, nor would I willingly stand in his shoes; yet 'tis said that he was a fine, gallant lad ten years since, ruined at cards by a cheating gamester colonel whom he could not denounce—"

"Why," said the Scotsman, "that I call cowardice."

"What mean you, sir? What dare you?" Fitzroy's hand was where soldiers carry their swords. He had sprung to his feet and his voice echoed indignantly to the low rafters. "I will not—tut, what a vile temper I am in, for that I am crossed in a friendly argument! Pardon me, sir; and laugh at my least as much as you wish."

But it was not laughter that looked out in the steadfast gaze of McDougall, who had laid down his knife and fork. The two men were alone, the woman having slipped out to fodder the horses. In sickening anxiety Fitzroy awaited the next speech, whose slow, unchanged tones brought the breath back to his quivering body:

"I, myself, may have lost in putting the other case—that of the honest wayfarer man of trade or toil. I, for instance, of course, carry naught worth taking."

"Of course not," agreed Fitzroy, craftily, the traveler's previous words yet ringing in his ears: "My horse carries a heavy load."

"Yet, were it but 30 shillings, or but one shilling, or but sixpence, I would not deliver it up for thirty bladders-buses in my face. Folly it may be—I claim not that it is courage, yet 'tis the British nature that I have. Who took it must take my life—and life is sweet to me. You eat nothing, sir."

"'Tis this cursed choking bread," said Fitzroy, breathing heavily. "Here, woman, have you no more milk?"

"Nay, sir—the crock had disappeared; 'not a drop more. My cow is gone dry. 'I have plenty in my dish,' interposed McDougall. "Nay, man, dip in, dip in! We farmers stick not at fine table civilities."

A certain somber determination in his piercing eye compelled Fitzroy to obey reluctantly. Then he did not eat the bread.

"You have not asked me why life is sweet," said the Scotsman. "Surely a happy man should be an object of curiosity! Since you ask not, I will tell you of mine own accord. I am passably young, I have health and strength, I have land enough to wring a living from, and in December I am to marry the sweetest girl in all Scotland. It is much to live for, is it not, sir?" with eyes riveted on Fitzroy's.

"Gentlemen," interrupted their sinister-faced hostess, "am I bid to make up beds here? Or do you purpose to take the road?"

McDougall hesitated. "First show me how my horse is lodged," he said to the old dame. Scarce had they disappeared together into the dusky doorway of the dilapidated outhouse before the woman sped eagerly back to Fitzroy. "Quick!" she whispered, pulling him into the house. "Here!"—producing a pistol from a cupboard—"Dislodge! I cut it from his holster whilst you supped. You need not fear him now. 'Tis a coward, anyway."

"He hath reckoned for the supper already," grinned the crock. "I sped back to tell you where he carries his money."

"In his saddle-bags?"

"Nay, 'tis in a little buckskin bag within his coat. It clicks most amazingly heavy, nor would he pull the string. 'After all, 'tis a trust and must not be touched,' he said, and paid me with a shilling from another pocket. Why hang you back, sir?"

A sudden sound smote the highwayman's ears before he could answer—the sound of swift hoofs splashing on a wet road. Breaking to the door he saw a horse and rider muffled in furs. His prey had escaped him.

"Quick, fool, my horse!" he cried, flinging himself frantically across the least when he brought it, and extending, instead of good-by, a hasty hand for the purchased pistol. He could scarcely account for his change of mood. Clagrin at being outwitted, fear of remaining as tame sport for the old woman's gibes, pricked him on. His fresher horse quickly outran the traveler's more jaded one, which, at the sound of a shot from behind, threw his wounded rider in the thick mud and galloped on, mad with terror.

In the one instant of Fitzroy's dismounting the hurt man struggled to his feet. "Come on, sir," he said, with ghastly composure. "You have not yet dipped your hands in my blood. You dipped them last—in my dish—you wretched betrayer—coward!" As he fell in the vain attempt to pull his adversary down with him, one sharp cry of pain, of human dependence, quivered in the air, preceding a deadly stillness: "Kitty!"

"Why need he shriek that?" muttered Fitzroy. "'Tis strange. In faith, I would his Kitty had him, and I the buckskin bag!"

Recalled to the need for haste, he knelt down and fumbled for the bag, opened it and then laughed loudly and hoarsely. "Shillings! One, two—he counted thirty, and his hands shook. He wished mightily it had been any other number, even a lesser, and could not have sworn that the pile, dead, scornful lips beside him did not repeat: "Tis a bit of Judas-work. In the bag lay a letter, whose address:

"To Mrs. Dorothy White,

"Durham."

struck him with a vague, unpleasant sense of familiarity:

"Dr. Aust," it read, "these 30s. will be handed you by a brave gentleman and true, Mr. Duncan McDougall of this place. Him I am to marry in a little time. The silver pieces are for you to add to that I gave you for a wedding gown when you honored Aunt, promised me the favour to be for me. Send it back by him, and I pray you of yr. courtesy to love him as you love me, for I love him as I do my self. Yr. most dutiful niece,

"KITTY FITZROY."

Thirty pieces of silver, flung in as many different directions, splashed into the little roadside ditches. "I have betrayed the innocent blood!" cried Fitzroy.

His face was ashen. He peered with eyes of horror at the still thing at his feet. "A bad business!" he muttered. "Brother-in-law, I could wish you a better part in the play than that of my first victim."

He heard horse-hoofs and trembled like an aspen. Hastily wiping his fingers in the moist grass, he mounted his horse and rode off, with savage spurs in his sides.

The loofs followed—then abruptly stopped where the wounded man had laboriously risen on one elbow, watching the highwayman's fleeing figure.

At a familiar neigh he smiled grimly and painfully, first glancing at the untouchable pannels of the Ballantyne Kirk's good gold, which lay on the faithful creature's back, then at the muddy coins scattered round him. His stunned senses rallied slowly.

"Kitty! I never cry for her coins," he said, feebly. "Gin I live to come back, Ay, I'll live. Were I no better Kirk officer than you poor craven makes of a highwayman, 'would go ill! Why called he me 'brother'?"

And Fitzroy, speeding frantically on into the dusk, scourged by visions of a Last Judgment when he should stand with Cain and Judas, looked not back to tell him.—Saturday Evening Post.

## PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"Coppage, you always come in when I'm busy." "No, you always get busy when you see me come in."—Chicago Record.

"So she doesn't sing in that choir any more?" "No, she was getting more excoers than the minister."—Detroit Journal.

"You have seen Jones' wife; what is she like? Should you call her pretty?" "I might if I were talking to Jones."—Boston Transcript.

Miss Pondart—"Jack, what do they mean when they speak of a first-water diamond?" Jack—"Ore that's never been soaked."—Jewellers' Weekly.

An enterprising South London undertaker displays in his window this notice: "Why walk about in misery when you can be decently buried for 30 shillings?"—Tit-Bits.

Gertrude—"But nobody ever dies of a broken heart." Evelyn—"Oh, but they do. Why, I know a man who was jilted and he died almost immediately afterward." Gertrude—"Well, if he'd lived he'd have got over it."—Punch.

A Wild Remark.—Miss Goode—"Our clergyman is a dreadfully reckless talker." Askins—"What do you mean?" Miss Goode—"Why, he said this morning that we ought all to struggle to get to Heaven as we struggle to get into society."—Puck.

He (wedded for revenue only)—"Cross again? And this only the second week of our alleged honeymoon!" She—"It has all been a dreadful mistake. Why did you seek for my hand, when my heart could not be yours?" He (calmly)—"Because it was your hand I wanted. You can't sign checks with your heart."—Pittsburgh Bulletin.

## BOUNDARIES OF NATIONS.

Closely Guarded Barriers That Divide the Frontiers of Great Countries.

Anyone who has ever happened to walk, drive, cycle, or even train through Europe knows what crossing the frontier means. Every road and every railway line has its guard and custom houses.

Not a child or a dog can pass without customs examinations and vexatious formalities of all sorts. Particularly is this the case between those old enemies France and Germany. There is no river of any size, no line of hills or any other natural boundary line along the northwestern boundary of Alsace-Lorraine. Here a string of forts guards each side of a narrow neutral strip; strategic railways are ready to bring up at a moment's notice all the munitions of modern war; and it has been said the expense entailed on each country in this way alone eats up enough money to run the entire government of a small country like Switzerland.

Further south the boundary between Italy and France is guarded with equal care. The Alps Maritimes divide the two countries and might be thought a sufficient natural barrier. But not a bit of it! Guards and block houses may be seen at the very summit of the bleak heights, and we betide the unhappy tourist who unconsciously passes the snowy boundary.

Germany, too, has another frontier which gives her much trouble, and which borders on Russian Poland. The vast sandy plains which run south from Memel are sparsely inhabited, but are most carefully fortified. One curious precaution is that the main lines of railway end in the termini at the frontier, and the passenger has to change on to quite a different gauge on the Russian side. This is, of course, to prevent armored trains or supplies being run through in time of war.

Austria is fortunate in having natural barriers, mountains on the north-west and the great Danube on her southern flank.—Chicago Journal.

## Plans for New Panama Canal.

Under the direction of Comite Technique the whole of the route of the canal and of its collateral works was actually surveyed and contoured; borings were made, trial pits sunk, streams large and small (including the wayward Chagres) gauged, meteorological observations made and recorded, and generally a mass of facts accumulated through which the Comite was enabled to agree upon a project for the completion of the Panama canal, with which the new company is prepared to face—indeed, to invite—the criticism of the world. The termini of the canal are Colon on the Atlantic coast, and Panama on the Pacific. The distance between them is 46½ miles, measured on the line of the canal. The canal is to be divided into six reaches—a maritime channel on either sea-coast, and four intermediate ponds of varying lengths. The channel on the Atlantic coast covers nearly one-third of the length of the canal, being itself 21.20 kilometers in length. The bottom width of the channel will be 30 metres, and the depth below the mean level of the sea (which is here practically tideless) will be nine metres. The Atlantic channel is already completed.

—W. Henry Hunter, in Engineering Magazine.

A Doctor's Strange Foe. A correspondent has sent us an extract from a letter received from his brother, a medical missionary in Szechuan, one of the inland provinces of China. "I had," he writes, "a very distinguished patient this afternoon. She is the wife of the so-called of Tientsin, in (child) province, a man who governs an area probably equal to half a dozen English counties. She brought her fee with her; a fowl, a duck, 60 eggs, two pounds of cakes and a leg of mutton! Last time she came she brought not quite so much, but since then she has sent over eight stacks of beautiful chrysanthemums."—British Medical Journal.

PERFECT womanhood depends on perfect health. Nature's rarest gifts of physical beauty vanish before pain.

Sweet dispositions turn morbid and fretful. The possessions that win good husbands and keep their love should be guarded by women every moment of their lives. The greatest menace to woman's permanent happiness in life is the suffering that comes from derangement of the feminine organs.

Many thousands of women have realized this too late to save their beauty, barely in time to save their lives. Many other thousands have availed of the generous invitation of Mrs. Pinkham to counsel all suffering women free of charge.

Mrs. H. J. GARRETTSON, Bound Brook, N. J., writes: "DEAR

MRS. PINKHAM—I have been taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound with the best results and can say from my heart that your medicines are wonderful. My physician called my trouble chronic inflammation of the left ovary. For years I suffered very much, but thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and kind advice, I am today a well woman. I would say to all suffering women, take Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine and your sufferings will vanish."

Mrs. MAGGIE PHILLIPS, of Ladoga, Ind., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For four years I suffered from ulceration of the womb. I became so weak I could not walk across

the room without help. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I was advised to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wrote for special information. I began to improve from the first bottle, and am now fully restored to health."

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## CURRENT TOPICS.

MILITARY surgeons of the country will meet at Kansas City, Mo., next May.

A BILL to prevent the docking of horses' tails is before the Colorado senate.

A PHYSICIAN declares that people who sleep with their mouths shut live longest.

THE Arkansas house is considering a bill to make the legal rate of interest 8 per cent.

THE smallest camels belong in Persia. They are not more than 50 centimeters high.

CHINESE streets are the narrowest in the world—some of them are only eight feet wide.

THE Delaware legislature has passed a law requiring that barber shops be closed on Sunday.

A GERMAN law prevents proprietors of eating houses from serving beer to people eating fruit.

BARREN has the smallest elephant in the world. It is one meter high and weighs 80 kilograms.

THE Texas bill to exterminate prairie dogs is hung up in the senate on the point of being unconstitutional.

NIAGARA river is washing away great quantities of the rock cliff and a marked change in the river's bed is noticeable.

HENRY WENSTEN, Birmingham, Ala., threw a beer keg out of a window. It struck Richard Lewis, killing him instantly.

THERE are more than 70 halls in Paris devoted to fencing, each presided over by a fencing master more or less famous.

A COMPANY has been incorporated in Connecticut, with \$12,500,000 capital, to combine the silk industry of the United States.

A BILL has been introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature providing for the completion of the new capital at a cost of \$4,000,000.

## Foolish, Indeed.

The Belle—A man looks awfully foolish when he's proposing. The Benedict—Yes, and they dare to talk about "appearances being deceptive."—N. Y. Journal.

Too many make a god out of the majority.—Ham's Horn.

He who neglects present duties, may never overtake future opportunities.—Ham's Horn.

"Did he tell his love by word of mouth?" "Well, not exactly by word."—Town Topics.

Love is a business of the idle, but the idleness of the busy.—N. Y. Weekly.

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## PERFECT WOMANHOOD



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XXXXXXXXXXXX

## Quick Sales and

is an old saying, but during

## We are Wagon Load

The Low Price is

## The Life of a Man

"It is a question," Prof. Kirkhoff said, quietly, "between this and that."

Saying thus, he looked down at the two objects between which choice had to be made. "This" was a man, a brown-skinned man of the upper Asian steppes. He lay prone upon the desert sand, his eyes, unseeing eyes, wide open, motionless save for an occasional twitching of the limbs as the fever shiver shook him; silent, except when his parched lips moved in the inarticulate mutter of delirium. The professor's gaze did not linger upon this piteous figure. It traveled to "that"—two loads of clay tablets, evidently of extreme antiquity, and closely covered with a strange cuneiform character, which had just been carefully strapped by his companion to the backs of two kneeling camels.

"Seeing we are now reduced to two beasts only," he went on, his eye shifting for an instant to the body of a third camel which lay dead some 20 yards off, "seeing also that we are in a waterless desert, probably 24 hours' ride from the nearest well, and that this man is a dead weight on our hands—"

"You don't dream of abandoning the poor chap?" Dick Harding broke in.

The professor glanced uneasily over his smoked spectacles. Harding was a puzzle to him, a man of distinguished scientific attainments, capable of strong scientific enthusiasm, yet occasionally betraying a vein of sentimentality altogether out of place in connection with scientific exploration. Kirkhoff had had inconvenient experience of this peculiarity more than once during the year spent with Harding in the remote fastnesses of Thibet.

"You wouldn't leave him here to die?" the Englishman persisted.

The professor rubbed his forehead thoughtfully. "He's bound to die soon in any case."

"I don't see that at all. If we can keep him alive till we get out of this—"

"Impossible, my friend. He cannot walk and these two camels cannot carry him in addition to you and me and the tablets."

"Then leave some of the tablets behind."

The professor fairly gasped for breath.

"Leave—leave behind some of the tablets?" he stammered. "Leave the records of a civilization to which the Arcadian is a thing of yesterday—to be swallowed up by the next sandstorm? Give my great discovery, the greatest of the century, maimed and imperfect, to the world? Harding, you must be mad. What's the life of a Khiriz Tartar beside these priceless things?"

Kirkhoff's short-sighted eyes gleamed angrily behind his glasses; his voice was thick with passion.

"What's a Khiriz Tartar?" he growled, like a wild animal.

"He's a man, anyway," Harding retorted. "Suppose I refuse to leave this fellow?"

ing's naturally lithe habit of body had known an English public school and university training. The result of the conflict was still uncertain when the professor suddenly loosed his hold and fell back, leaving the prize of contention, the dead camel, almost in the other's clutch. Harding stooped to seize the creature's halter and rose again to find himself covered by his antagonist's revolver.

"Now, perhaps," the man of science observed, "you will consent to hear reason. No use, my good friend," as Harding's hand went briskly to his breast pocket. "I drew the charge while you were asleep this morning, in view of possible difficulties. You see I know something of your strange English character. There is nothing like being ready for difficulties as they arise."

Dick Harding, under the covering revolver, stood erect and dumb. To argue further with a man prepared to commit murder on behalf of his tablets of baked clay were simple waste of breath. Keeping the muzzle of his weapon pointed full at Harding's breast, Prof. Kirkhoff mounted his camel, made both his great beasts get up and began to move off. As long as Harding remained within running distance he continued to hold the revolver raised and leveled, sitting sideways on his animal to insure an accurate aim. But after a minute the camels broke into a long, awkward trot; in two minutes they were beyond pursuit; three—and the professor pocketed his firearm and threw his leg across the saddle. "Your own fault, remember!" was his final greeting before he disappeared over the top of the nearest sand dune.

When he had disappeared Harding looked about him, reviewing the situation. It was no cheering prospect that met his eyes; a dead waste of sand hills to north, south, east and west, white-hot in the glare of the tropical sun. Two dark blotches alone broke the pale surface of the wilderness—the stiffening bulk of the dead camel and the limp figure of the fever-stricken camel driver. Truly no pleasant place to die in; more especially if you happen to be young and strong, and the death to which you stand condemned is death by hunger and thirst. A few hours would exhaust the scanty remains of food and water left in the skin and saddle-bag lying hard by the dead camel and then—

Harding shook off anticipations of coming torture to take stock of his wretched commissariat, and, rummaging the bag, found a priceless treasure—nothing less than an untouched bottle of quinine! Why, with this he might hope to revive the Khiriz, whose case, but for the supposed exhaustion of the expedition's medicine chest, had never been a serious one. Escape was yet possible.

Escape? From a trackless wilderness in which they could only wander to and fro, having no single instrument by which to determine their position or point the way? Saving his assistant's pack, the professor had carried off everything.

No, not everything. Even as this thought sank like a stone into Harding's heart his eye fell upon something glittering at his foot. With shaking hand he grasped it, lifted it—and broke into a cry of mingled triumph and thanksgiving, which startled the Khiriz from his lethargy. Pushing back his long hair, the man made an effort to sit up.

"The master? Where is the master?" he asked, looking about him in surprise.

Harding laughed grimly. "Heaven alone knows, since he has left his compass here."

And heaven alone knows to this hour the course of the wretched Kirkhoff's wanderings. When Harding and the Khiriz, guided by the instrument which he had dropped in his scuffle with the Englishman, reached, after manifold toils and sufferings, the confines of human habitation they could obtain no tidings of their vanished chief. And although Harding insisted on organizing a new expedition to search for him, its labors were fruitless.

His fate remains as unknown to the world as the history of that ancient empire whose records he buried with him in the sands of central Asia.—Chicago Record.

**A Compliment for the Scots.**  
An old Scotch lady in Detroit is a little bit prouder of her nationality than of anything else to which she can lay claim, and never misses a chance to boast of what her countrymen have accomplished. She never tires of telling what they have done, dwelling particularly upon Scott, Burns, Wallace, Bruce and Ian MacLaren. "Mother," said her son, after she had been discoursing upon her favorite theme the other day, "you honestly seem to think that no good can come except out of Scotland. I fear it's becoming a sort of a mania with you. You'll be claiming yet, mother, that Gladstone, Washington, Lincoln, Dewey and all the best of our greatest men in modern times, were born in Scotland." "Well, I'm sure so sure of that, Jamie, but there be a thing I do ken of the guide men ye name, laddie, almost a' of 'em had intellect enough to be Scotchmen."—Detroit Free Press.

**Disastrous Transposition.**  
A well-known and genial—but illiterate—fishman, who once represented one of the Melbourne divisions in the Victorian parliament, invariably read out speeches that were prepared for him. On one occasion, in view of the anticipated opposition, a special paragraph was inserted in the speech which the candidate read out as follows: "I am quite aware that many of ye are agin me and me polities. But surely we are all working for the good of the colony. It is only a detail that me opponents are marching one way and we'll march another, but we must remember that we are all 'brivins' to reach the same goal!"—Chicago Chronicle.

## MRS. COOPER, The Most Famous Sculptress in the World, Entirely Cured by Pe-ru-na.



MRS. M. C. COOPER, of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, England, is undoubtedly one of the greatest living sculptors. She has modeled busts of half the nobility of England, and is now in Washington making busts of distinguished Americans. Mrs. Cooper has just completed a bust of Mrs. Delva Lockwood, which is now in the Corcoran Art Gallery. Her husband, the great artist, placed Mrs. Cooper as one of the greatest sculptors and painters of this century. Mrs. Cooper is an ardent friend of Pe-ru-na and in a letter dated January 26, written from Washington, says the following: "I take pleasure in recommending Pe-ru-na for catarrh and la grippe. I have suffered for months after the use of one bottle of Pe-ru-na I am entirely well."—Mrs. M. C. Cooper.

Send for a free book on catarrh entitled "Health and Beauty." This book is written especially for women, and will be found to be of great value to every woman. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

**War Was a Blessing.**  
"This here last war," remarked the old lady, "has been a blessing to my family; John, druggist of a big pension for one year, and three first-class medals for a war history; Mollie's engaged to a sergeant, and Jennie's going to marry a feller that come within an ace of being a gin-ruff!"—Atlanta Constitution.

**\$100 Reward \$100.**  
The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: J. C. Clancy & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by Druggists.  
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Doctor," said he, "I'm a victim of the disease. I can't sleep if there's the least noise—such as a cat on the back fence, for instance." "This powder will be effective," replied the physician, after compounding a prescription. "When do I take it, doctor?" "You don't take it. Give it to the cat in a little milk."—London Tit-Bits.

**You Can Get Allen's Foot-Powder FREE.**  
Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, 101 Boylston St., New York, for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures chubbins, sweating, damp, swollen, itching feet. It makes tight shoes easy. Cures Corns, Bunions and Ingrowing Nails. All druggists and shoe stores sell it. Free!

Never be at your place of business when a person wants to borrow money of you, because if you are in you will be out, but if you are out you will be in.—Town and Country Journal.

**Dropsy treated free by Dr. H. H. Green's**  
Sons, of Atlanta, Ga. The greatest dropsy specialists in the world. Read their advertisement in another column of this paper.

It has been said that speech was given man to conceal his thoughts. This is not the true answer. Speech was given to man to prevent other people from talking.—Boston Transcript.

"Natural Born."—He—"I want you to understand no woman ever made a fool of me." She—"Indeed? Who did it, then?"—Yonkers Statesman.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Knowledge is power only up to the point where a person knows it all.—Town Topics.

Something very soothing in the use of St. Jacobs Oil for Neuralgia, Scurvy and cures.

The man who is full of himself hasn't much space to fill anyhow.—Town Topics.

Sudden weather changes bring Scurvy, Stiffness, St. Jacobs Oil brings a prompt cure.

The nickel in the slot machine box "can't play for a cent."—L. A. W. Bulletin.

## HIS MORNING TRAIN.

Mr. Suburbanite Was in a Hurry and Got His Commission Shaved.

He had reached the door in his usual morning hurry for the train, when his wife called for him.

"Oh, Tom!"

"Yes," he answered, with his hand on the knob.

"I had the garden dug over yesterday," she cried, "and I want you to bring some plants from town."

"All right," he snapped; "what do you want? Hurry up; I must catch my train."

"Well," came the plaintive voice from the dining room, "you might bring me—"

"Oh, hurry!" he retorted, with a show of impatience.

"Well, I think—"

"Quick," he shouted, with the door open; "I hear the whistle. What is it?"

"It's roses," was the answer that reached his ears, and he was off like a madman.

At noon, he feared he might have been a little harsh in the morning, so he went out and bought two dozen varieties of roses—roses, and carried the thorny, scratchy things home in the evening, to the peril of anyone who approached him.

Then he laid the offering at his wife's feet, and was surprised to see her burst into tears.

"What is the matter?" he asked, wondering. "Are not these all right?"

"No," she sobbed; "I don't want roses."

"But, my dear," he protested, "you certainly said roses this morning."

"I—I know it," was the weeping answer. "You made me—you were in such a hurry, and roses was the shortest word I could think of at the moment. I was—wasn't I?"

"You see any of the attaches here, if it's government business."

"I ain't got no piece of paper to show in at the window now, so I ain't got no money to buy meat, and we've kin' of hungry for fish, anyhow."—Washington Star.

**14 Trains Each Day.**  
This is what it means. On and after March 12th, 1900, the Northern Pacific Railway will start two trains each day flying westward from its eastern terminals. At the same time, not at exactly the same time, two trains will also leave its western terminals for the east. There will then be, each day, moving over the 2,000 miles of main track between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth at the east, and Seattle, Tacoma and Portland on the Pacific Coast, forty-two trains in both directions.

Country where 20 years ago the buffalo were roaming. These trains will be known as No. 1 the Puget Sound Limited, No. 2 the Oregon Limited going west, and No. 3 the Twin City Mail, No. 4 the Twin City Express, going east, and will contain the aggregate more than 100 cars of various sorts. Each train will have mail car, a baggage and express car, first and second class coaches, a Free (Colonial) Sleeping Car, a Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car, a Dining car and one or more Pullman First Class Sleeping cars, so that everybody and everybody's pocketbook can be accommodated. The dining cars are a part of the solid rough trains, and no one need therefore go hungry.

Train No. 1 will leave St. Paul at 8:55 a. m.; train No. 3 at 10:45 p. m.; after all trains have arrived from the east and south, morning and evening. Train No. 2 will leave Portland at 11:20 a. m., and train No. 4 at 11:00 p. m., arriving at St. Paul at 6:00 p. m. and 7:30 a. m., respectively. In winter all departing trains eastward. One train goes via Helena, Mont., and one via Butte, in each direction. These trains run through the most important cities of the northwest, and are hauled by new and enormous Schenck locomotives, making, when necessary, 7500 miles an hour.

These direct trains will amply accommodate the large immigration and tourist travel that seems probable this year.

During the Yellowstone Park season one train in each direction will carry a Pullman First Class Sleeping Car, especially for Park travel.

Regarding the new train service may be addressed to any Northern Pacific Agent, or to Chas. S. Fox, Gen'l Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

**Not Her Own.**  
Mollie: Ever notice how Dullie can shake her curls?  
Polly: Yes; she hasn't had 'em on for a week.—Yonkers Statesman.

## Have You Tried Swamp-Root?

To Prove for Yourself the Wonderful Merits of This Great Discovery Every Reader of This Paper May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

Statistics prove that more people are brought to the grave by diseases of the kidneys and bladder than by any other disease.

Kidney trouble is itself so insidious and deceptive that thousands have some form of it and never suspect it.

For many years medical science has been trying to discover some remedy that would positively overcome these dangerous troubles.

But not until recently was the discovery made. Dr. Kilmer, the eminent physician and scientist, after years of study and research, and after test on test that never varied in the grand result, announced the discovery of Swamp-Root, which has proven itself a most wonderful cure for all diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

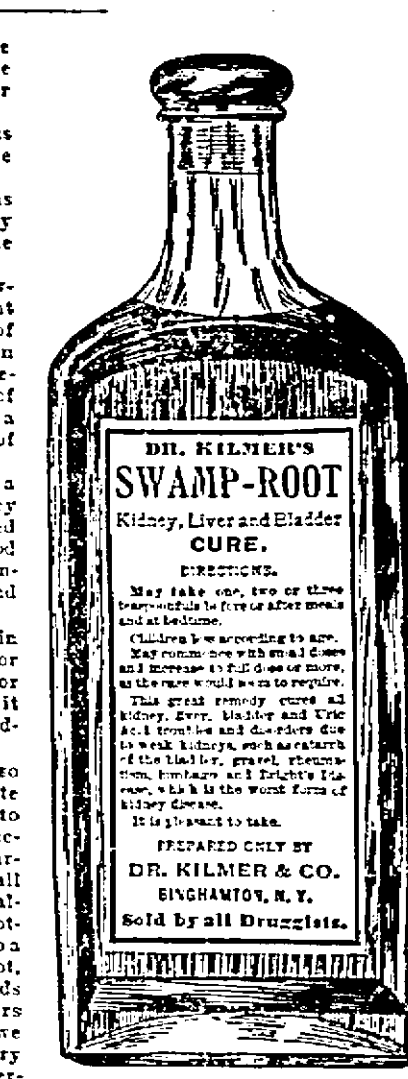
While Swamp-Root has proven such a remarkable success in curing kidney and bladder diseases, it has also proved equally invaluable in the cure of blood diseases, rheumatism, liver and stomach troubles, and in the regulation and cure of all uric acid troubles.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case, that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper, who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling more about Swamp-Root, and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact, their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root.

*Be sure and mention this paper when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.*

This great modern discovery is for sale at most drug stores in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. Don't make any mistake, but make a note of the name SWAMP-ROOT, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and remember that it is prepared only by Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



One-half the 56 cent size—see quarter the 17 cent size.

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